



# APPENDICES



## *Appendix A: Adopted Comprehensive Plan Segments*

The Comprehensive Plan for Marion County is officially adopted into law by the Metropolitan Development Commission. The Plan is amended from time to time by the addition of other plans such as subarea and neighborhood plans, transportation plans, corridor plans, historic preservation plans and parks plans. These amendments are called Comprehensive Plan Segments. They are adopted by the MDC and carry the same weight as any other part of the Comprehensive Plan. To avoid confusion among plans and to avoid duplication of planning efforts, the areas covered by the Corridor Plans and the Neighborhood and Subarea Plans listed below are not re-planned by this update of the Comprehensive Plan.

### **Corridor Plans**

Keystone Avenue Corridor Study	(86-CPS-R-6)
Michigan Road Corridor Study	(98-CPS-R-4)
Minnesota Street/Washington Street Corridor Study Recommendations	(90-CPS-R-3)
North Meridian Corridor – Section Six Plan	(86-CPS-R-10)
North Meridian Corridor Development Plan	(82-CPS-R-1)
Pendleton Pike Corridor Plan	(87-CPS-R-2)
U.S. 31 and S. Madison Ave. Corridor Study	(88-CPS-R-6)

### **Neighborhood and Subarea Plans**

38th and Shadeland Area Plan	(86-CPS-R-8B)
38th Street Corridor Plan- 1998 Appendix: 38 <sup>th</sup> Street Design Charrette Results	(85-CPS-R-6)
Broad Ripple Village Plan	(97-CPS-R-3)
Butler-Tarkington Neighborhood Plan	(85-CPS-R-10)
Citizens King Park Subarea Plan	(01-CPS-R-5)
Concord Community Plan	(00-CPS-R-2)
Consolidated Eastside Neighborhood Plan	(90-CPS-R-6)
Town of Cumberland Comprehensive Plan	(01-CPS-R-3)
Eagledale Neighborhood Plan	(01-CPS-R-1)
Far Eastside Neighborhood Plan	(96-CPS-R-6)
Highland-Brookside Housing Improvement and Neighborhood Plan	(93-CPS-R-10)
I-65/County Line Road Strategic Plan	(97-CPS-R-6)
Irvington Neighborhood Plan	(86-CPS-R-8)
Keystone-Kessler Neighborhood Plan	(85-CPS-R-8)
Lafayette Rd./Coffin Park Neighborhood Plan	(90-CPS-R-4)
Lafayette Square Area Plan	(99-CPS-R-2)
Linwood Square Area Neighborhood Plan	(01-CPS-R-2)
Mapleton-Fall Creek Housing Improvement and Neighborhood Plan	(91-CPS-R-12)
Martindale-Brightwood Industrial Development Area Land Use Plan	(98-CPS-R-3)

---

Martindale-Brightwood Neighborhood Plan	(85-CPS-R-9)
Meridian-Kessler Subarea Plan	(79-CPS-R-3)
Near North/Fall Creek Plan	(93-CPS-R-7)
Nearwestside Housing Improvement and Neighborhood Plan	(94-CPS-R-2)
Redevelopment/Revitalization of the Southside Community Plan	(98-CPS-R-7)
Southeastern Housing Improvement and Neighborhood Plan	(93-CPS-R-11)
Town of Cumberland Comprehensive Plan	(01-CPS-R-3)
United North East Neighborhood Plan	(98-CPS-R-1)
West Indianapolis Neighborhood Plan	(96-CPS-R-5)

### **Historic Area Preservation Plans**

Chatham-Arch Historic Area Preservation Plan	(82-CPS-R-5)
Fletcher Place Historic Area Preservation Plan	(81-CPS-R-3)
Fountain Square Historic Area Preservation Plan	(84-CPS-R-1)
Herron-Morton Place Historic Area Preservation Plan	(84-CPS-R-3, 86-CPS-R-5)
Lockefield Gardens Historic Area Preservation Plan	(85-CPS-R-1)
Lockerbie Square Historic Area Preservation Plan	(86-CPS-R-11)
Old Northside Historic Area Preservation Plan	(79-CPS-R-7)
St. Joseph Historic Area Preservation Plan	(90-CPS-R-7 91-CPS-R-10)
Wholesale District Historic Area Preservation Plan	(88-CPS-R-1 90-CPS-R-5)
Woodruff Place Historic Area Preservation Plan	(01-CPS-R-004)

### **Historic Conservation Districts**

Fayette Street Historic Area Preservation Plan-Conservation District	(95-CPS-R-2)
New Augusta Historic Area Preservation Plan-Conservation District	(99-CPS-R-001)
Ransom Place Preservation Plan-Conservation District	(98-CPS-R-006)

### **Park Plans**

Arsenal Park Master Plan	(88-CPS-R-8)
Bowman Park Master Plan	(02-CPS-R-7)
Christian Park/Pleasant Run	(90-CPS-R-12)
Clayton-LaSalle Park Master Plan	(02-CPS-R-8)
Clermont Park - Robey School Master Plan	(83-CPS-R-5)
Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan: Pathways to the Future	(99-CPS-R-3)
Crooked Creek Community/Juan Solomon Park Master Plan	(96-CPS-R-2)
Eagle Creek Park Master Plan	(97-CPS-R-5)
Eagle Highlands Park Master Plan	(91-CPS-R-4)
Ellenberger Park Master Plan	(02-CPS-R-4)

---

Fall Creek Parkway-Woollens Gardens-Skiles Test Nature Park Master Plan	(88-CPS-R-3)
Franklin/Edgewood Park Master Plan	(91-CPS-R-6)
Garfield Park Master Plan	(89-CPS-R-2)
Gustafson Park Master Plan	(93-CPS-R-8)
Highland Park Master Plan	(02-CPS-R-5)
Northwestway Park Master Plan	(83-CPS-R-3)
Paul Ruster Memorial Park Master Plan	(83-CPS-R-3)
Post Road Community Park Master Plan	(90-CPS-R-15)
Raymond Park Master Plan	(97-CPS-R-2)
Rhodus Park Master Plan	(97-CPS-R-4)
Southeastway Park Master Plan	(87-CPS-R-1)
Southside Park Master Plan	(88-CPS-R-5)
Southwestway Park Master Plan	(87-CPS-R-3)
Thatcher Park Master Plan	(02-CPS-R-2)
Tolin-Akeman Park Master Plan	(94-CPS-R-1)
Willard Park Master Plan	(02-CPS-R-6)

### **Regional Center Plan**

Regional Center Plan 1990-2010	(91-CPS-R-7)
--------------------------------	--------------

### **Transportation Plans**

Official Thoroughfare Plan for Marion County	(99-CPS-4)
--	------------

### **Other Comprehensive Plan Segments**

Infill Housing Guidelines	(93-CPS-R-5)
---------------------------	--------------

### **Other Plans and Studies**

The following plans and studies have not been adopted by the Metropolitan Development Commission and are not official segments of the Comprehensive Plan. They are, however, mentioned in the text of this document and provide useful information for the implementation of this Plan.

Central Indiana Transportation and Land Use Vision Plan Executive Summary	April, 1999
Comprehensive Rail Study	December, 1995
IndyGo's Five-Year Implementation Plan	March, 2001
Neighborhood Traffic Calming	June, 1999
Regional Mass Transit Service Plan for Central Indiana, prepared for Central Indiana Regional Transit Alliance	December, 1999

## ***Appendix B: Seven Point Vision Plan***

The Central Indiana Regional Citizens League (CIRCL) was formed in 1996 to consider region wide issues, propose thoughtful and creative solutions and introduce them into public debate. The members of CIRCL came together out of a realization that some issues extend beyond neighborhoods, communities and counties and can be best addressed by a broad base of citizens working together.

One of the first tasks that CIRCL undertook was the development of a Seven Point Vision Plan. This 18-month effort looked at how Central Indiana could best meet its transportation and growth challenges in the coming years. These seven points are of relevance to land use decisions made in Marion County.

### **1. A Multi-Modal Transportation System**

The focal point of the Vision Plan is a transportation system that integrates good roadways with effective mass transit options to more citizens travel well in years to come. Applied Transportation Strategies: 1,2,3,4 & 5

### **2. Easier Access**

Easier access to the places people want most to go will be possible through a variety of transportation alternatives. Applied Transportation Strategies: 1,2 & 3

### **3. Transit Corridors Development**

Public transit will be available along existing transportation corridors, origins and destinations where many Central Indiana residents want to go. Applied Transportation Strategies: 1, 2, 3 & 4

### **4. Mixed Use, Compact Development**

Neighborhoods will be developed that make walking and biking a more likely way of getting to nearby stores, schools, services and workplaces. Applied Land Use Strategies: 1, 2, 5 & 6

### **5. Urban Centers**

A benefit of convenient and time-saving transit options will be the enhanced vitality of Central Indiana's urban centers, including downtown Indianapolis and the focal points of Central Indiana cities and towns. Applied Land Use Strategies: 1 & 3

### **6. Open Spaces**

Open spaces and farmland - a part of the vital ecology and serene landscape valued for generations - will be creatively preserved as the region grows. Applied Land Use Strategies: 4 & 6



## 7. Integration With Local Plans

As the Vision Plan is integrated into local planning, citizens throughout Central Indiana will enjoy the benefits of enhanced mobility and sensitive land use.

### APPLIED TRANSPORTATION STRATEGIES



1. Light Rail (LRT)
2. Park and Ride
3. Comprehensive Bus Service - Local and Express
4. Regional Transit Plan
5. Stable, Adequate Funding Mechanisms

### APPLIED LAND USE STRATEGIES

1. Higher Intensity Zoning along Transit Corridors
2. Mixed-Use, Compact Development Options
3. Infill/Brownfields Development in Urban Areas
4. Preserving Open Spaces/Farmland through Land Trusts
5. Paths, Lanes and Sidewalk Options
6. Regional Planning with Model Zoning Ordinances

*\* Summarized from Central Indiana Transportation and Land Use Vision Plan - January, 2000  
Central Indiana Regional Citizens League*

## Appendix C: Land Use Categories

The following land use categories broadly define development by density ranges and/or use. In the application of these recommendations for land uses decisions, these recommendations, while providing the starting point for a determination of the appropriateness of a land use request, must be placed in the context of the surrounding character and uses at a given location. The Plan anticipates that the current local conditions, the character of existing structures and uses, the most desirable use for the property, the conservation of property values, and the tenets of responsible development and growth will also be evaluated during the decision-making process.

The following land use classifications are for use in updating land use maps subsequent to the adoption of the Community Values Component. Until the new maps are adopted by the Metropolitan Development Commission, the previous maps and land use categories will remain in effect as the basis for land use recommendations.

### Primary Land Use Classifications

#### Residential

*Residential Development greater than 0.00 and equal to or less than 1.75 units per acre.*

This density is consistent with rural development patterns and could also limit the impact of development on property with extreme topography or other significant environmental considerations such as floodplains, wetlands and old-growth woodlands. Additionally, this density would be conducive to agricultural and estate development.





*Residential Development greater than 1.75 and equal to or less than 3.50 units per acre.*

This density is consistent with single-family residential development in transitional areas between rural and suburban development patterns and is the typical density for single-family residential development in suburban areas of the City. Development at this density should not take place in rural and suburban areas where surrounding development patterns exhibit characteristics suitable for higher densities (property on mass transit corridors, near concentrations of employment, or near major commercial centers, for example).

*Residential Development greater than 3.50 and equal to or less than 5.00 units per acre.*

This density is consistent with single-family residential development in suburban areas of the City and in transitional areas between suburban and urban patterns of development. Development at this density should not take place on mass transit corridors. Multi-family residential development is acceptable, but is unlikely considering the density ranges recommended.



---

*Residential Development greater than 5.00 and equal to or less than 8.00 units per acre.*

In suburban and rural areas this is a common multi-family density and typically the highest density single-family category in suburban areas. In urban areas, it is common for both single-family and multi-family development. Development at this density is appropriate along bus corridors but should not take place in proximity to planned light rail transit stops.



*Residential Development greater than 8.00 and equal to or less than 15.00 units per acre.*

This density is typically the highest density serviceable in suburban areas and would typically be a multi-family (apartment or condominium) category. In urban areas, this is the highest density single-family residential category and a common multi-family category. Development at this density is appropriate for all types of mass transit corridors.



*Residential Development greater than 15.00 units per acre.*

This density is appropriate only within relatively intense urban areas where there is a full range of urban services and where those services have the capacity to accommodate the development. It may be appropriate in rare circumstances in suburban areas as assisted-living housing and as a buffer between major retail commercial uses and lower density residential uses. Development at this density is appropriate for all types of mass transit corridors.

**Urban Mixed-Use**

This land use category consists of existing areas of densely developed, pedestrian oriented, mixed-use (primarily commercial), development within the historic central city and first generation suburban areas of Indianapolis. The development pattern varies from location to location but typically includes multi-story buildings located at or near rights-of-way, with entrances and large windows facing the street. Parking is typically within, to the side, or to the rear of buildings. Original building uses were retail and services on the ground floor with offices or apartments on subsequent floors. Future development in these areas should maintain the historic fabric of the existing development. This category is also used in areas where it is appropriate to replicate this older style of development or where it is appropriate to develop small (less than 5-acre) retail uses that serve the immediate neighborhood. The Plan anticipates that development of property with this recommendation would result from a public input process.



56th and Illinois Streets



52nd Street and College Avenue



## Village Mixed-Use

This land use category consists of a development focused on a mixed-use core of small, neighborhood office/retail nodes, public and semi public uses, open space and light industrial development. Residential development densities vary from compact single-family residential development and small-scale multi-family residential development near the “Main Street” or “Village Center” and progress to lower densities outward from this core. Village mixed use areas are intended to strengthen existing, historically rural, small towns and cities within Indianapolis, which are intended to continue as neighborhood gathering places and should allow a wide range of small businesses, housing types, and public and semi-public facilities. This category should be compatible in size and scale to existing villages in Marion County. It will allow development of residential and limited commercial uses on smaller lots than in other sections of rural and suburban Indianapolis. Potential development in these areas should focus on design issues related to architecture, building size, parking, landscaping and lighting to promote a pedestrian-oriented “village” or “small town” atmosphere, rather than focusing on residential density. Strip commercial development (integrated centers setback from rights-of-way by parking areas), large-scale freestanding retail uses and heavy industrial development are generally inappropriate within this land use category. The Plan anticipates that this category will typically be designated as a critical area. The Plan also anticipates that development of property with this recommendation would result from a public input process.



Wanamaker



Wanamaker

## Office Commercial Uses

This land use category is for low-intensity office uses, integrated office development and compatible office-type uses. Retail uses are not promoted in this category, unless those uses are significantly subordinate to the primary office use or the retail use exclusively serves an abundance of office uses in proximity to the retail use. Office Commercial Uses can exist either as buffers between higher intensity land uses and lower intensity land uses or as major employment centers. The following uses are representative of this land use category: medical and dental facilities, education services, insurance, real estate, financial institutions, design firms, legal services, day care centers, mortuaries, and communications studios.



## Community Commercial Uses

This land use category is for low-intensity retail commercial and office uses, which serve a predominantly residential market adjacent to, or very near, the location of the use. The uses in this land use category are designed to fulfill a broad range of retail, personal, professional and business services and are either freestanding or part of a small integrated center typically anchored by a grocery store. These centers contain no, or extremely limited, outdoor display of merchandise. Generally, these uses are consistent with the following characteristics:

Maximum Gross Floor Area: 125,000 square feet

Maximum Acreage: 25 acres

Service Area Radius: 2 miles

Location: On an arterial or at the intersection of an arterial with a collector.

Maximum Outlots: 3



## Regional Commercial Uses

This land use category is for general commercial and office type uses, which serve a market that encompasses several residential neighborhoods or communities. The uses in this land use category tend to benefit greatly from major business grouping and regional-sized shopping centers; therefore, this land use category may consist of a collection of relatively large freestanding commercial uses and integrated centers. These uses are generally characterized by indoor operations, but may have accessory outdoor operations limited to approximately 5 to 10 percent of a use's gross floor area. Generally, these uses are consistent with the following characteristics:



Maximum Gross Floor Area: 1,000,000 square feet

Service Area Radius: 15 miles

Location: On a primary arterial near the intersection with a secondary or primary arterial.

Maximum Outlots: As needed.

## Heavy Commercial

This land use category is for general commercial and related office type uses. The uses in this land use category tend to exhibit characteristics that are not compatible with less intensive land uses and are predominantly devoted to exterior operations, sales and display of goods; such as automobile sales and heavy equipment sales.

Location: On a primary arterial





## Light Industrial

This land use category consists of industrial uses, which are conducted within enclosed structures and which may have no, or extremely limited outdoor storage requirements. Those industrial uses that require no outdoor storage can be considered appropriate buffers, provided the use does not exhibit characteristics incompatible with less intensive land uses. This category, regardless of the amount of outdoor storage, is considered an appropriate buffer between general industrial uses and less intensive land uses. Light industrial uses should create minimal impact on adjacent property.



## General Industrial

This land use category consists of industrial uses, which are intensive and are characterized by outdoor operations, significant requirements for outdoor storage, and/or intense emissions of light, odor, noise and vibration. These uses may have significant impacts that are difficult, expensive or impossible to completely eliminate or buffer from adjacent properties.



---

## Park

This land use category consists of public or private property designated for active and/or passive recreational amenities.



Centenial & Groff Neighborhood Park



Winding River Golf Course

## Linear Park

This land use category consists of public or private property designated for active and/or passive recreational amenities and is primarily used for the passage of people or wildlife. Typical examples are greenways and parkways



Pleasant Run Greenway



Monon Rail-Trail

## Special Use

This land use category consists of a variety of public, semi-public and private land uses that either serve a specific public purpose (such as schools, churches, libraries, neighborhood centers and public safety facilities) or are unique uses exhibiting significant impacts on adjacent property (such as the Indianapolis International Airport, Indiana State Fair, and Indianapolis Motor Speedway).



Franklin Township Branch Library



Fire Station

## Airport Related Mixed-Use

This land use category consists of commercial and industrial land uses that are considered complementary to airport development but do not exhibit characteristics incompatible with sensitive land uses. This land use category is intended as a buffer between airports and more sensitive land uses. All residential development is inappropriate within this district.





---

## Floodway

This land use classification consists of areas within the floodway. These areas exhibit a great potential for property loss and damage or for water quality degradation and should not be developed. Nonconforming uses currently within a floodway should not be expanded or altered. For residential density calculations, property within this category is recommended for zero units per acre.



## Secondary Land Use Classification

### Environmentally Sensitive

This secondary land use classification consists of land possessing special environmental or potentially valuable natural characteristics that require careful attention with regard to development proposals. Steeply sloped areas, high-quality woodlands, wetlands, significant aquifers, or other waterbody resources are examples of this designation.



## *Appendix D: Acronyms*

ABC	Administrative Building Council	CIRCL	Central Indiana Regional Community League
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	CIRTA	Central Indiana Regional Transit Alliance
ADT	Average Daily Traffic Volume	CMS	Congestion Management System
APA	American Planning Association	CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
BAA	British Airports Authority, Indianapolis LLC	COLAP	Community Organizations Legal Assistance Project, Inc.
BAGI	Builders Association of Greater Indianapolis	CPS	Comprehensive Plan Segment
BMP	Best Management Practices	CSC	Community Service Council
BMT	Indiana Business Modernization and Technology Corporation	CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow
CAI	Community Associations Institute	CUPE	Center for Urban Policy and the Environment
CBD	Central Business District	DMD	Department of Metropolitan Development
CCI	Community Centers of Indianapolis	DMS	Development Monitoring System
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant	DOP	Division of Planning
CDC	Community Development Corporation	DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
CDFS	Division of Community Development and Financial Services	DPS	Department of Public Safety
CEF	Community Enhancement Fund	DPW	Department of Public Works
CHIP	Coalition for Homelessness Intervention and Prevention	EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
CIB	Capital Improvement Board	EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
CICF	Central Indiana Community Foundation	FLIP	Fund for Landmark Indianapolis Properties
CICP	Central Indiana Corporate Partnership	GIPC	Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee
		GIS	Geographic Information System
		GO Bond/General Obligation Bond	

---

HHMC	Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County	IPA	American Planning Association, Indiana Chapter
HLFI	Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana	IPD	Indianapolis Police Department
HMDA	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act	IPIC	Indianapolis Private Industry Council
HOA	Home Owners' Association	IPTC	Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation
HRC	Home Repair Collaborative	IRB	Industrial Revenue Bond
HUNI	Historic Urban Neighborhoods of Indianapolis	IRTADS	Indianapolis Regional Transportation and Development Study
IAA	Indianapolis Airport Authority	IRTC	Indianapolis Regional Transportation Council
IACED	Indiana Association for Community Economic Development	IRTIP	Indianapolis Regional Transportation Improvement Program
ICND	Indianapolis Coalition of Neighborhood Development	IT	Information Technology
ICVA	Indianapolis Convention and Visitors Association	ITP	Indiana Technology Partnership
IDI	Indianapolis Downtown Incorporated	IUA	Indianapolis Urbanized Area
IHA	Indianapolis Housing Agency	IUPUI	Indiana University Purdue University of Indianapolis
IHFA	Indiana Housing Finance Authority	KIB	Keep Indianapolis Beautiful, Inc.
IHPC	Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission	LISC	Local Initiatives Support Corporation
IHTF	Indianapolis Housing Task Force	MAC	Mayor's Action Center
ILP	Improvement Location Permit	MAGIC	Metropolitan Association of Greater Indianapolis Communities
IMAGIS/Indianapolis Mapping and Geographic Infrastructure System		MCANA/Marion County Alliance of Neighborhood Associations	
IMCPL	Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library	MCCOY/Marion County Commission on Youth	
INHP	Indianapolis Neighborhood Housing Partnership	MCSD	Marion County Sheriff's Department
INRC	Indianapolis Neighborhood Resource Center		

---



---

MCSWCD/Marion County Soil and Water Conservation District	TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
MDC Metropolitan Development Commission	TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act
MECA Metropolitan Emergency Communications Agency	TIF	Tax Increment Financing
MIBOR Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of Realtors	TIS	Traffic Impact Study
MPA Metropolitan Planning Area	TMS	Transportation Monitoring System
MPO Metropolitan Planning Organization	TND	Traditional Neighborhood Design
MSA Metropolitan Statistical Area	TSM	Transportation System Management
MTCI Manufacturing Technology Center at Indianapolis, Incorporated	UBC	Uniform Building Code
NAICS North American Industrial Classification System	UDAP	User Defined Area Program
NAP Neighborhood Assistance Program	UDAT	Urban Design Assistance Team
NEI Neighborhood Empowerment Initiative	UEA	Urban Enterprise Association
NIMBY Not in My Back Yard	UEZ	Urban Enterprise Zone
NPI Neighborhood Preservation Initiative	ULI	Urban Land Institute
PDR Purchase of Development Rights	UST	Underground Storage Tank
PUD Planned Unit Development		
RC Regional Center		
REIT Real Estate Investment Trust		
RTP Regional Transportation Plan		
SAVI Social Assets and Vulnerability Indicators		
SMSA Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area		
SRO Single Room Occupancy		

---

## Appendix E: Glossary

### *Planning and Community Development Related Terms and Acronyms*

*The primary source of information used to prepare this glossary was the Division of Planning Owner's Manual.*

**Administrative Building Council (ABC):** An agency of state government that has responsibility for assuring construction of safe buildings. ABC prepares all statewide building codes. It reviews construction plans for all buildings except family farm buildings and one- or two-family dwellings. The agency also performs inspections when requested by a local governmental unit. Building codes are adopted and staff activities are directed by a 13-member council that is appointed by the Governor.

**Affordable Housing:** A housing unit (owned or rented) that costs the occupants less than 30% of the occupant's income. Numbers vary based on family size.

**American Planning Association (APA):** The American Planning Association and its professional institute, the American Institute of Certified Planners, are organized to advance the art and science of planning and to foster the activity of planning -- physical, economic, and social -- at the local, regional, state, and national levels. The objective of the Association is to encourage planning that will contribute to public well-being by developing communities and environments that meet the needs of people and society more effectively. The Indiana Planning Association (IPA) is the Indiana chapter of the APA.

**Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):** The Americans with Disabilities Act gives civil rights protections to individuals with disabilities similar to those provided to individuals on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, age, and religion. It guarantees equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in public accommodations, employment, transportation, state, and local government services, and telecommunications. The Title I employment provisions apply to private employers, state, and local governments, employment agencies, and labor unions. Employers with fifteen or more employees are covered.

**Average Daily Traffic Volume (ADT):** The average number of vehicles passing a specific point during a 24-hour period.

**Benchmark:** A point of reference from which measurements are made.

**British Airports Authority (BAA), Indianapolis LLC:** Since 1995 the BAA Indianapolis LLC has had full operating responsibility for the six airports owned by the Indianapolis Airport Authority. The BAA Indianapolis LLC is a subsidiary of BAA plc, the private company which owns and operates seven airports in the United Kingdom.

**Brownfield:** Abandoned, idled, or under utilized industrial

and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.

**Builders Association of Greater Indianapolis (BAGI):** BAGI offers a builders referral service and provides for customer complaint procedures involving member building contractors and construction companies who build or remodel homes.

**Building Codes:** Local government regulations that prescribe minimum standards for the construction and maintenance of buildings.

**Building Permit:** A permit issued by the Division of Permits of the Department of Metropolitan Development. Various types of building permits authorize structural, electrical, heating and cooling, plumbing, or wrecking work.

**Capital Improvement Board (CIB):** A board that is empowered to finance and manage public capital improvements in Marion County. Examples are the Convention Center and RCA Dome, Victory Field, Market Square Arena, and the new Conseco Fieldhouse.

**Center for Urban Policy and the Environment (CUPE):** A part of Indiana University that has a mission to work with state and local governments and their associations, neighborhood and community organizations, community leaders, and business and civic organizations in Indiana to identify issues, analyze options, and develop the capacity to respond to challenges.

**Central Business District (CBD):** A term generally used to describe the heart of an urban downtown. In Indianapolis, the U.S. Census defines the CBD as Census tracts 3541, 3542, 3543, 3562, and 3563.

**Central Indiana Community Foundation (CICF):** A collaborative effort between the Indianapolis Foundation and Hamilton County Legacy Fund since 1997, CICF is committed to improving and strengthening the communities of the Indianapolis metropolitan region. The concept of CICF is to build, over time, substantial endowment funds for central Indiana communities through contributions large and small. For more information, contact the Central Indiana Community Foundation at 634-CICE.

**Central Indiana Corporate Partnership (CICP):** The Central Indiana Corporate Partnership a forum for CEOs for setting broad priorities for initiatives affecting the growth and vitality of the region and to direct corporate resources toward those initiatives that will have the most positive impact on the identified priorities. The CICP was formally organized in July, 1999 as a successor organization to the Corporate Community Council. Members include CEOs from a geographic region that includes Bloomington, Lafayette, Anderson, Muncie, Columbus, Shelbyville, Carmel, and Indianapolis.

**Central Indiana Regional Community League (CIRCL):** A general citizen-based organization that provides the means for citizens to have input into the decisions affecting quality of life issues in central Indiana. Even though the group has only been in operation for a year, CIRCL already has a membership of 330 groups and individuals.

**Central Indiana Regional Transit Alliance (CIRTA):** An informal group that exists to explore transit options for Central Indiana and foster efforts between counties and municipalities in the region to cooperatively address transit needs.

**Charrette:** An intensive design session conducted in a workshop atmosphere. The Division of Planning has participated in a number of charrettes.

**Cluster Development:** A grouping of homes on part of a property while maintaining a large amount of open space on the remaining land. By grouping houses on small sections of a large parcel of land, cluster development can be used to protect open space.

**Coalition for Homelessness Intervention and Prevention (CHIP):** A coalition of many different organizations and individuals working together to establish homeless prevention programs and help keep families from losing their homes.

**Code Enforcement:** The enforcement of City health and safety codes. In 2000 the City of Indianapolis launched an aggressive, targeted strategy to enforce City these codes. The coordinated effort includes the Marion County Health and Hospital Corporation and the Indianapolis Police Department, as well as several City departments.

**Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO):** An overflow of the combined sanitary and storm sewers, usually during periods of heavy rain.

**Community Associations Institute (CAI):** CAI is a national, nonprofit 501(c)(6) association created in 1973 to provide education and resources to America's 231,000 residential condominium, cooperative and homeowner associations and related professionals and service providers. The Institute is dedicated to fostering vibrant, responsive, competent community associations that promote harmony, community, and responsible leadership.

**Community Centers of Indianapolis (CCI):** An agency that coordinates the efforts of multi-service and community centers in Indianapolis. The centers offer a vast array of human services to bring programs to people of all ages; to link up social, cultural, educational, and recreational needs; and to offer solutions that enrich the community.

**Community Development Block Grant (CDBG):** As an entitlement city, Indianapolis annually receives HUD-sponsored CDBG moneys. Eligible programs and projects include a wide range of community and economic development activities aimed at revitalizing decayed urban areas and benefiting low- and moderate-income persons. Indianapolis receives approximately \$11million in CDBG funds each year. The grants management team of the Division of Community Development and Financial Services administers these funds for the City.

**Community Development Corporation (CDC):** A nonprofit organization usually established by concerns citizens who reside in a decaying or blighted neighborhood. The purpose of the organization is to engage in development activities; such as homeowner repair, home rehabilitation, new home

construction, and commercial revitalization projects.

**Community Enhancement Fund (CEF):** A program administered through the Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee (GIPC). CEF provides a source of funding for community projects.

**Community Organizations Legal Assistance Project, Inc. (COLAP):** An agency that empowers low income people by facilitating the delivery of needed pro-bono legal services and other technical assistance to nonprofit community organizations serving low-income neighborhoods.

**Community Service Council (CSC):** The community planning arm of the United Way that also provides problem-solving, data resources, and legislative information concerning human services in Marion and adjacent counties.

**Comprehensive Plan Segment (CPS):** A segment of the Comprehensive Plan for Marion County. Comprehensive plan segments become a part of City policy when adopted by the Metropolitan Development Commission. Adopted Comprehensive plan segments have CPS numbers assigned to them. Examples of comprehensive plan segments are neighborhood plans, township plans, corridor plans, park master plans, and the Official Thoroughfare Plan.

**Congestion Management System (CMS):** A system that identifies locations of traffic congestion and provides methods to monitor it. Methods of mitigating negative impacts are recommended. The CMS replaced the Transportation Management System.

**Consolidated Plan (CP):** The application for federal funds for the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, and Emergency Shelter Grant. In addition, it is the five-year strategy for housing and community development, and it is the one-year action plan for use of the funds listed above.

**Continuum of Care or Support Continuum:** A concept for comprehensively dealing with issues related to the homeless population. HUD has supported the continuum of care concept through the McKinney Act programs. Fundamental components consist of prevention strategies, an emergency shelter and assessment effort, transitional housing and necessary social services, and permanent housing or permanent supportive housing arrangements.

**Department of Metropolitan Development (DMD):** A City department that plans and implements projects and services focused on jobs, economic development, affordable housing, and the empowerment of neighborhoods through citizen participation.

**Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) or Indy Parks:** A City department with responsibility for the acquisition, improvement, and upkeep of the city's parks. Also DPR facilitates sports and recreation programs for the residents of Indianapolis.

**Department of Public Safety (DPS):** A City department that maintains order and protects the rights and property of Indianapolis citizens. The department's divisions include Police, Fire, Emergency Management Planning, Animal Control, and Weights and Measures.

**Department of Public Works (DPW):** A City department that plans, designs, and constructs streets and roads in Marion County and is responsible for sanitation, including trash pickup and sewage disposal. DPW is also responsible for planning infrastructure and designing sanitary and storm water systems, wastewater treatment systems, drains and levees, and completing flood control projects. Other activities include wastewater treatment and disposal, maintenance of infrastructure, street maintenance, and the protection of City environmental resources.

**Development Monitoring System (DMS):** A system of information gathered from the City's permit processes. Information available from the Development Monitoring System includes the: 1.) number of housing, commercial, and industrial permits issued; 2.) number of new and demolished housing units listed by single, duplex, multi-family, and condominiums construction type; 3.) amount of new retail, office, and other commercial space; 4.) amount of new manufacturing and warehouse space; 5.) value of new commercial and industrial space; and 6.) value of the total demolished commercial space. Information is not available for the cities of Beech Grove, Lawrence, Speedway, and Southport. The Division regularly prepares housing starts and losses and other similar reports based on the DMS information.

**Division of Community Development and Financial Services (CDFS):** A division of the Department of Metropolitan Development with responsibility for seeking federal grants and other funds and monitoring their use in community development efforts. Also CDFS is responsible for the City's participation in certain human service programs and for supporting the Department's budgetary and financial needs.

**Division of Neighborhood Services:** A division of the Department of Metropolitan Development that includes the Mayor's Action Center and the Township Administrators.

**Division of Permits:** A division of the Department of Metropolitan Development that is responsible for assuring that construction activity in the city complies with state and municipal building standards.

**Division of Planning (DOP):** A division of the Department of Metropolitan Development that administers subdivision and zoning regulations, updates zoning ordinances in its Current Planning Section and analyzes community conditions, makes projections, and recommends plans for private and public projects in its Long Range Planning Section.

**Eminent Domain:** The right of a government to acquire the lands and rights necessary for a public use if the government is unable to agree with the owner on damages or the purchase price. The government may exercise eminent domain to condemn the land or right necessary to carry out a public use.

**Empowerment Zones:** See Enterprise Communities below.

**Enterprise Communities:** The Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 authorized certain tax incentives to businesses located within designated distressed areas in order to stimulate economic activity and to encourage the hiring of individuals

who reside within these areas. Indianapolis was awarded enterprise community designation for an area located within several central city neighborhoods including all or portions of Highland-Brookside, Martindale- Brightwood, Citizens, Near North, Mapleton-Fall Creek, United North East, and UNWA.

**Enterprise Zone:** See Urban Enterprise Association below.

**Environmental Impact Statement (EIS):** An analysis of certain existing or proposed developments to determine their impact on the surrounding environment.

**Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO):** Employment that does not discriminate against any employee or job applicant because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, physical or mental handicap, or age.

**Excluded Cities and Towns:** The three cities of Beech Grove, Lawrence, and Southport and the town of Speedway that were not annexed into the Consolidated City of Indianapolis.

**Family Service Association of Central Indiana, Inc. (FSA):** A not-for-profit social services agency that provides family-focused professional counseling and support to troubled families and individuals throughout the life cycle.

**Fannie Mae:** Fannie Mae is a New York Stock Exchange company and the largest non-bank financial services company in the world. It operates pursuant to a federal charter and is the nation's largest source of financing for home mortgages. Fannie Mae is working to shrink the nation's "homeownership gaps" through a \$2 trillion "American Dream Commitment" to increase homeownership rates and serve 18 million targeted American families by the end of the decade.

**Federal Fair Housing Law:** In accordance with the Federal Fair Housing Act Amendments of 1988, this law states it is illegal to discriminate in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, family status, or national origin.

**Fund for Landmark Indianapolis Properties (FLIP):** A fund that Historic Landmarks Foundation has established to acquire historic properties. Historic Landmarks resells these properties to buyers devoted to preserving them. Historic Landmarks remains involved after the sale to provide technical assistance and restoration advice to the buyers, and to monitor any proposed changes to the structure to ensure they are in keeping with its historic integrity.

**General Obligation Bond (GO Bond):** A type of local government bond that can be used for a variety of projects. Proceeds of GO bonds can be issued either directly for economic development purposes or indirectly by providing for infrastructure improvements. The issuance of GO bonds requires approval of taxpayers located within the boundaries of the unit issuing the debt.

**Geographic Information System (GIS):** A means of producing, analyzing, and storing computerized maps. See Indianapolis Mapping and Geographic Infrastructure System below.

**Goal:** The end toward which planning and development efforts are directed. Goals are broad based in nature, but they are more refined than values.

**Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee (GIPC):** Established in 1965, GIPC is a non-partisan organization of business, civic, religious, and educational leaders that advises the mayor on community concerns.

**Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County (HHMC):** A municipal corporation that operates the Marion County Health Department and Wishard Memorial Hospital and its health services. The corporation is governed by a seven-member board of trustees whose members are appointed by the Mayor of Indianapolis, the City-County Council and the County Commissioners. Board members are appointed to four-year terms.

**Historic Urban Neighborhoods of Indianapolis (HUNI):** A coalition of organized neighborhoods including historic preservation as a part of their agenda and whose purpose it is to: 1.) provide a forum for the exchange, gathering and dissemination of information, ideas, and experiences between the various neighborhood associations; 2.) interface with the local and regional governmental units; and 3.) to act as a vehicle for implementing positive changes in the neighborhoods.

**Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana (HLFI):** A statewide, private, non-profit, membership-supported organization established to promote the preservation and restoration of Indiana's architectural and historic heritage. The Indianapolis Regional Office endeavors to meet the preservation needs of Marion County through advocacy and education. In addition to preparing the Marion County historic structures inventories, preparing National Register nominations, and providing technical assistance, the Indianapolis Regional Office also operates a revolving loan fund.

**HOME:** A program that was enacted as Title II of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. It is administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The purposes of HOME are to expand the supply of decent, affordable housing for low- and very low-income families; to build local capacity to carry out affordable housing programs; and to provide for coordinated assistance to participants in the development of affordable low-income housing. The grants management team of the Division of Community Development and Financial Services administers these funds for the City.

**Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA):** A Federal Reserve regulation requiring depository institutions to make annual disclosure of the location of certain residential loans, to determine whether depository institutions are meeting the credit needs of their local community. The Division of Planning receives information from this reporting process and can produce reports based on the information.

**Home Owners' Association (HOA):** A Home Owners' Association oversees how the common areas of a building or subdivision are maintained and regulated, including everything from paying hazard insurance to cleaning the pool to collecting the garbage. The association also decides how to

spend members' monthly dues.

**Home Repair Collaborative (HRC):** A partnership where members work together to coordinate systematic repair services for low-income homeowners in some of the older areas of Indianapolis. Types of home repair activities that can be completed by the various partners of the HRC include roofing repairs, plumbing, electrical, and flooring and ceiling repairs. Grants, low interest loans and loan counseling are available through the partners of the HRC for these types of work. The HRC also offers weatherization services, painting and other exterior improvements at no charge for those who qualify.

**HOPE VI:** A U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development demonstration program in the Nearwestside neighborhood. The program provides an alternative to traditional public housing complexes by developing scattered site assisted housing units with support services. These houses are first offered for sale to public housing residents.

**Household:** A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

**Housing Starts and Losses:** See Development Monitoring System above.

**Housing Units:** A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

**Improvement Location Permit (ILP):** A "zoning clearance" permit issued by the Division of Permits of the Indianapolis Department of Metropolitan Development. Generally an ILP is required when a new structure is built, the bulk of an existing structure is increased, or a change in the use of property causes an increase in parking requirements.

**Indiana Association for Community Economic Development (IACED):** A statewide nonprofit association for organizations who rebuild distressed communities. Activities include housing rehabilitation and construction; employment generation; real estate, industrial, and small business development; and social services.

**Indiana Business Modernization and Technology Corporation (BMT):** Indiana BMT is a full service resource providing business, manufacturing and technology assistance to small- and medium-sized Indiana businesses. Through a set of fourteen regional offices (hosted by chambers of commerce or economic development groups) BMT provides technical assistance to a variety of Indiana firms and industries.

**Indiana Coalition for Human Services (ICHS):** ICHS is an association of organizations working to develop and promote comprehensive human services for Indiana residents by influencing public policy. Emphasis is given to human services that benefit low income and vulnerable persons.



**Indiana Housing Finance Authority (IHEA):** A state agency which assists localities by making lower rate mortgage money available to first time home buyers and also by administering the state (HUD-funded) HOME Program and some CDBG affordable housing activities.

**Indiana Technology Partnership (ITP):** ITP's vision is to establish Indiana as the nationally recognized leader in technology in the Midwest by 2005. ITP intends to function as a catalyst for technology initiatives throughout Indiana by convening key partners across this state in the public and private sectors. ITP's initial focus will be on increasing venture capital, improving infrastructure and public policies, and ensuring that qualified workers are available.

**Indiana University Purdue University of Indianapolis (IUPUI):** A university located in downtown Indianapolis that offers degrees from both Indiana University and Purdue University.

**Indianapolis Airport Authority (IAA):** A body formed to administer and develop an air transportation system for Marion County and Central Indiana.

**Indianapolis Arts Council:** The Arts Council of Indianapolis builds the community through the arts by developing visibility, funding, audiences, information, and partnerships. Supports Indianapolis-area arts organizations and approximately 50 local artists through a variety of services.

**Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce:** The mission of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce is to solve problems on behalf of its members and to be a leader in advocating solutions for all businesses in Indianapolis and Central Indiana. The Chamber represents the business community on issues such as education reform, workforce initiatives, economic development, and infrastructure enhancement.

**Indianapolis Coalition of Neighborhood Development (ICND):** An association of Indianapolis community development corporations (CDCs) which facilitates the comprehensive redevelopment of Indianapolis center city neighborhoods by promoting communication, collaboration and cooperation among CDCs. ICND, through its 16 members, links CDCs with one another, with their institutional partners, and with the residents of Indianapolis neighborhoods to build economic opportunities and a strong community for all.

**Indianapolis Convention and Visitors Association (IVCA):** An agency with the mission to enhance the economic fabric and quality of life of Greater Indianapolis. This is accomplished by marketing the area as a destination for conventions, trade shows, other business meetings and for pleasure travel, assisting member businesses in marketing their facilities, products and services to these same clients and servicing the needs of all visiting groups and individuals.

**Indianapolis Downtown, Incorporated (IDI):** An agency created with the mission to address, in partnership with the public and private sectors, critical issues that affect the growth, well-being and user-friendliness of downtown Indianapolis.

**Indianapolis Foundation:** When the Indianapolis Foundation was created in 1916, it was one of a very few such trusts in America. Now a member of a family of hundreds of such

institutions, the Foundation is one of the largest community foundations in the country. Nearly \$180 million in permanent assets have come from gifts and bequests from thousands of generous charitable citizens in the Indianapolis community. The Indianapolis Foundation has been making significant grants in the community since the early 1920s. It has always been devoted to the widest range of charitable interests. A publicly appointed board of six members who serve six-year terms governs the Foundation.

**Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission (IHPC):** A nine-member mayor-appointed board. The mission of the IHPC and its professional staff is to work in cooperation with the City of Indianapolis to preserve both the character and fabric of historically significant areas and structures. The IHPC has jurisdiction over ten locally designated historic areas. In addition, the Commission has jurisdiction over three conservation districts.

**Indianapolis Home Challenge Fund:** The Indianapolis Home Challenge Fund is being developed as a program aimed at establishing a comprehensive approach to securing resources for increasing access to affordable housing. The fund will be designed to support current providers and develop initiatives to fill gaps. The program will work with extremely low income, low-income renters/first time homebuyers, and low to moderate-income homeowners.

**Indianapolis Housing Agency (IHA):** An agency which maintains and operates eight housing complexes for low-income families and five apartment buildings for low-income Marion County residents who are elderly or disabled.

**Indianapolis Housing Task Force (IHTF):** A broad based committee begun work in 1998 to discuss and make policy recommendations regarding a wide range of topics. Their list of topics includes welfare to work, jobs in housing, transitional housing, HUD changes and how they may affect the city, and income diversification in housing.

**Indianapolis Mapping and Geographic Infrastructure System (IMAGIS):** The computerized map of Marion County that, when complete, will include information on soils, topography, zoning, utilities, and tax assessment for all parcels.

**Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library (IMCPL):** The first public library in Indianapolis was opened in the downtown area in 1873. Today the library has twenty-one branches and a bookmobile service providing information to all of Marion County. The library offers a wide range of materials and programs, not only to the over one half million Marion County residents registered as borrowers, but to others throughout central Indiana.

**Indianapolis Neighborhood Housing Partnership (INHP):** An agency that works to expand the supply of quality, affordable housing through leveraging public and private resources. INHP provides home ownership training, housing counseling, low cost loans, and serves as the coordinating body for the community development corporations in the city.

**Indianapolis Neighborhood Resource Center (INRC):** Works to strengthen the capacity of neighborhood-based organizations to effect positive change in their communities



through training, support, and technical assistance.

**Indianapolis Parks Foundation:** A nonprofit organization established in December to enhance the recreational, educational and cultural life of the Indianapolis community by encouraging and soliciting support for the parks system. A 15-person board of directors who are representative of the corporate, foundation and Indianapolis community at large governs the Foundation.

**Indianapolis Police Department (IPD):** The police department serves an area roughly coincident with the old city limits for the City of Indianapolis. IPD is a part of the Department of Public Safety.

**Indianapolis Private Industry Council (IPIC):** A business-led organization serving as advisor, advocate, and agenda-setter for workforce development in Marion County, with interest in maintaining and increasing the economic vitality of the region. IPIC focuses on the increasing challenges confronting local employers; reflects a pro-business, anti-red tape philosophy; seeks to creatively and effectively link job seekers with employers; has more than thirty public, private, and philanthropic funding sources for planning, administration, and oversight of specific workforce development programs; and serves as a broker of workforce resources to area service providers.

**Indianapolis Public Transportation Corporation:** See IndyGo below.

**Indianapolis Regional Transportation and Development Study (IRTADS):** This report prepared in the late 1960s was a cooperative study in which local, state, and federal agencies pooled their financial resources and planning efforts to produce a coordinated and comprehensive plan. This plan had the purpose of considering all modes of urban transportation and directly relating the planning of transportation facilities to the planning of land use. IRTADS was designed to provide needed facts to guide the officials of the various governmental agencies in the investment of public funds in public work projects and to suggest priorities for needed transportation improvements.

**Indianapolis Regional Transportation Council (IRTC):** A cooperative group composed of all the planning jurisdictions within the metropolitan planning area that recommends to the MPO: 1.) policies for the conduct of the transportation planning program; 2.) transportation projects involving the federal-aid Surface Transportation Program, and 3.) mechanisms for the discussion and resolution of local transportation issues.

**Indianapolis Regional Transportation Improvement Program (IRTIP):** Presents transportation improvements proposed by government and transportation agencies in the Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Area for a three year period. The current IRTIP covers 2002 through the year 2004.

**Indianapolis Urban Economic Development Initiative (IUEDI):** A collaboration between the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), and several neighborhood-led community development corporations (CDCs) through their association in the Indianapolis Coalition for Neighborhood

Development (ICND). The Indianapolis UEDI has three primary goals. First, it provides new specialized staffing to several neighborhoods to encourage and broker commercial real estate deals and organize merchant associations. Second, it provides a significant pool of funds for loans and predevelopment grants to be used by community-led development groups to make the once neglected infrastructure an attractive alternative for businesses to relocate or grow their current ventures. Third, it provides an opportunity to study these markets with the most sophisticated economic research methods available while at the same time empowering local merchant associations and neighborhood groups to embrace a new language, based on these results, to aggressively communicate the market assets of the community to any potential entrepreneurs. For more information contact any of the partner agencies.

**Indianapolis Urbanized Area (IUA):** Census tracts in central Indiana that were identified as a part of the 2000 Census as making up urbanized area of Indianapolis. This area is smaller than the MPA and MSA. See map on page 2.

**Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB):** Private companies may use industrial revenue bonds for fixed-asset financing. Because these bonds are tax exempt and offered at a lower rate of interest, they offer savings to the company financing the project.

**IndyGo:** Provides mass transit service to the Marion County area over fixed routes and uses scheduled times of arrival and departure.

**Indy Parks:** See Department of Parks and Recreation above.

**Indy Partnership:** A not-for-profit organization working as the sales organization to market the Indianapolis region. The Indy Partnership's mission is to serve as a catalyst for increased capital investment and quality job growth in the Indianapolis region. A division of the Indy Partnership is the Marion County Economic Development organization, similar to that existing in the other eight partner counties. This organization participates in existing business expansion and retention initiatives.

**Information Technology (IT):** The name given to the business of dealing with computerized information..

**Infrastructure:** The underlying foundation or basic framework of a city, including streets, parks, bridges, sewers, streetlights, and other utilities.

**Keep Indianapolis Beautiful, Inc. (KIB):** A not-for-profit organization formerly known as Indianapolis Clean City. KIB is an affiliate of Keep America Beautiful that focuses on programs such as beautification, education and youth initiatives, litter reduction, and recycling.

**Land Bank:** A pool of acquired and assembled land in urban areas packaged into sites suitable for redevelopment.

**Landmark:** An individual, physical element that serves as a reference point in locating a node or district. The Soldiers and Sailors Monument is a good example of a landmark.

**Lilly Endowment:** Created in 1937, Lilly Endowment Inc. is a private philanthropic foundation based in Indianapolis. It supports the causes of religion, education, and community development. Areas for which funds are granted include religion; elementary, secondary, and higher education; community development; and philanthropy. The following types of grants are given: project/program grants, capital grants, general operating grants, seed money grants, demonstration grants, development grants, training grants, conferences/seminars, challenge/matching grants, fellowships, scholarships, awards/prizes, research grants, matching gifts, and technical assistance.

**Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC):** The Ford Foundation's subsidiary organization, Local Initiatives Support Corporation, solicits corporate funding to support local non-profit neighborhood redevelopment programs, housing services, economic development, and technical assistance.

**Low Income Housing Tax Credits:** A federally funded program whereby each state is allocated a prescribed amount of tax credits every year. The states then issue these tax credits to affordable housing developers who in turn sell the tax credits to investors who supply upfront equity for affordable rental projects. The investors receive a return on their investment through a tax credit they can take against their tax liability. They can take this credit for 10 years. The developer must guarantee that the units financed with these credits will remain affordable to households earning 60 percent of median family income or less for 15 years.

**Main Street Approach:** A philosophy for downtown revitalization that focuses on organization, economic restructuring, design, and promotion. The Main Street Approach was developed by the National Main Street Center.

**Marion County:** The county in which the city of Indianapolis is located. Marion County is 403 square miles and contains nine townships. The population of Marion County in 1980 was 765,233, in 1990 it was 797,159, and in 2000 it was 860,454 persons.

**Marion County Cooperative Extension Service:** Part of the statewide informal educational arm of Purdue University and part of the national network of Cooperative Extension Services. County Extension staff help local people gather knowledge and put that knowledge to work on the job, at home, and in the community.

**Marion County Alliance of Neighborhood Associations (MCANA):** An voluntary organization of neighborhood associations in Marion County created to deal with common issues.

**Marion County Commission on Youth (MCCOY):** A non-profit agency identifying youth needs and setting priorities, convening diverse entities in order to solve problems, advocating on behalf of youth services, working with other coordinating efforts, serving as a clearinghouse, and planning for special events.

**Marion County Sheriff's Department (MCSD):** The police agency for the portions of Marion County outside the excluded cities and not covered by the Indianapolis Police

Department.

**Marion County Soil and Water Conservation District MCSWCD:** A subdivision of stage government that works closely with the City, other agencies, landowners, and developers in Marion County with regard to natural resource issues such as soil, land use, erosion control and water quality. A five-member board that is appointed or elected locally governs the MCSWCD. The MCSWCD provides technical assistance and consultation to individual landowners that have problems with drainage, erosion and other natural resource concerns. The District also provides educational materials and information to adults and teachers regarding natural resource conservation.

**Mayor's Action Center (MAC):** An agency that assists citizens of Indianapolis and Marion County in contacting and soliciting services from the city. The MAC takes service requests, gives information, and provides regulations regarding abandoned buildings and vehicles, air pollution, dead animal pick-up, fallen trees and limbs, sewer and drainage problems, street and sidewalk maintenance, trash burning and dumping violations, and weed control.

**Memorandum of Understanding:** A written agreement that clarifies the enforcement roles and responsibilities of each agency in areas of shared authority.

**Metro:** See IndyGo above.

**Metropolitan Area:** The concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei. The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards.

**Metropolitan Association of Greater Indianapolis Communities (MAGIC):** A regional organization involving individuals within central Indiana to address issues affecting the business climate.

**Metropolitan Development Commission (MDC):** The policy-making body of the Department of Metropolitan Development. It has nine appointed members who serve a one-year term.

**Metropolitan Emergency Communications Agency (MECA):** The agency that handles all emergency communications for Marion County.

**Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of Realtors (MIBOR):** A voluntary trade association for Indianapolis area real estate professionals.

**Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA):** The portion of central Indiana that is expected to be urbanized in the next twenty years. It is the area studied by the MPO and includes all of Marion County and portions of the surrounding counties including the cities of Beech Grove, Indianapolis, Lawrence, Southport, and the town of Speedway. The boundary also

includes portions of Hamilton, Boone, Hendricks, Johnson, and Hancock counties, including the municipalities of Fishers, Westfield, Whiteland, New Whiteland, and the cities of Carmel, Zionsville, Brownsburg, Plainfield, and Greenwood. This area is larger than the IUA.

**Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO):** The Department of Metropolitan Development is the designated MPO for the Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Area. The MPO has the responsibility, together with the state and IPTC, for the continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive transportation planning process required of urbanized areas to qualify for federal transportation funds.

**Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA):** A definition of central Indiana used to report Census information. Counties included in the MSA are Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby. The MSA was formerly called the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area or SMSA. Madison County has been added to the MSA since the 1990 Census was prepared. The MSA had a 1980 population of 1,166,575, a 1990 population of 1,249,822, and a 2000 population of 1,607,486 persons.

**Mobile Dwelling:** A land use plan category recommending a density of approximately six dwelling units per acre. Development may be in the form of a mobile home park.

**Multiple Family Development:** Housing units in a structure containing three or more housing units.

**Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP):** An innovative tool for raising funds for community projects. Through this state-funded program, any business or individual can receive tax credits for donations to qualifying projects.

**Typically, qualifying NAP projects focus on:** low- and moderate-income housing, counseling services, day care, emergency assistance, housing facilities, job training, medical care, recreational facilities, downtown rehabilitation, and neighborhood commercial revitalization.

**Neighborhood Empowerment Initiative (NEI):** A series of programs in the 90s that were designed to strengthen several low-income neighborhoods located in the core of Indianapolis. These projects consisted of the development of neighborhood umbrella associations, creation of neighborhood coordinator positions, and the allocation of a portion of Community Development Block Grant funds to the umbrella associations for neighborhood projects.

**New Markets Tax Credit:** The New Markets Tax Credit is available to taxpayers who make equity investments in Community Development Entities which are organizations with track records and expertise in promoting economic development in low-income communities. These investments, in turn, may be used to provide a range of financial and technical assistance for economic development services to promote business growth in low-income communities.

With funds derived from the credits, CDEs may make available a range of financial and technical assistance to private business enterprise in low-income communities.

**New Urbanism:** Community design that borrows from traditional city planning concepts, particularly those of the years 1900-1920, and applies them to modern living. New urbanism integrates housing, shops, workplaces, parks, and civic facilities into close-knit communities that are walkable and have ready access to transit. Andres Duany, Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk, and Peter Calthorpe are considered the pioneers of this method of community design.

**North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS):** The NAICS is a system of employment classification developed for the purpose of facilitating the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of data relating to employment and for promoting uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies of the United States Government, state agencies, trade associations, and private research organizations. The NAICS is intended to cover the entire field of economic activities.

**Not in My Back Yard (NIMBY):** Land uses that most people don't want near their homes, such as power plants and junkyards.

**Objective:** A quantifiable refinement of a goal or means of achieving a goal. Objectives often relate to more than one goal.

**Ozone Awareness Program:** A public information program of the MPO staff with the purpose of helping to educate the public about the ozone program and enlisting their aid in dealing with the issue. The campaign includes a wide range of educational components such as brochures, radio and television spots, an information line (327-4247), various public relations activities, a KNOZONE web page ([www.knozone.com](http://www.knozone.com)), and reduced transit fares on weekday NOZONE Action Days. The goal is to have cleaner air in Indianapolis and avoid the further federal regulations that may be imposed if air quality is not improved.

**Planned Unit Development (PUD):** A development which, for zoning approval purposes, is not judged by typical zoning standards but on the basis of an overall plan for the total development. To be approved by the zoning review agency, the plan must include detailed information regarding such issues as land use, building height, density, and setbacks at the overall edge of the development.

**Polis Center, The:** A research center of Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis. Polis deals with issues in religion, education, race relations, social values, social services, information technologies, economic development, and other areas. The Center works with private citizens, public officials, clergy and parishioners, and with leaders from neighborhood, cultural, historical, and educational organizations. One of the more significant products from Polis to date is The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis.

**Program:** A proposal with an end product that is not physical in nature but is a plan for dealing with an issue. Programs are direct outgrowths of objectives.

**Project:** A proposal with an end product that is physical in nature. As with programs, projects are direct outgrowths of objectives.

**Purchase of Development Rights (PDR):** The voluntary sale of the right to develop a piece of property by the landowner to a government agency or land trust. The sale price is determined by an appraisal. Landowners retain full ownership and use of their land for agricultural purposes. Development rights are extinguished in exchange for compensation.

**Quality of Life:** The attributes or amenities that combine to make an area a good place to live. Examples include the availability of political, educational, and social support systems; good relations among constituent groups; a healthy physical environment; and economic opportunities for both individuals and businesses.

**Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT):** A publicly traded investment trust which invests the capital of its shareholders in real estate.

**Redevelopment Area:** Areas that are designated for redevelopment by the MDC and administered by DMD. Establishing a redevelopment area allows government to accomplish a wide variety of public goals. A variety of tools can be used in the districts to acquire and assemble land (including eminent domain), prepare it for disposition, write-down acquisition costs, make needed area improvements, and assist developers and property owners in improving their property.

**Regional Center (RC):** The area bounded by 16th Street on the north, I-65 and I-70 on the east, I-70 on the south, and the previously proposed alignment of Harding Street improvements on the west. Plans were prepared for this area in 1970, 1980, and 1990.

**Regional Transportation Plan (RTP):** This plan guides the development of the area's transportation system for the next 25 years. It is developed through the cooperation of citizens, planners, engineers, and public officials.

**Rehab Resource:** An agency dedicated to providing building materials for the repair and rehabilitation of existing housing and the construction of new, affordable housing for low- to moderate-income residents. Donations of high-quality building materials are sought from private businesses, including manufacturers, suppliers and contractors. The materials are then redistributed to CDCs and other non-profit organizations that work on behalf of low- to moderate-income families. Individuals may get building materials from Rehab Resources with a referral from any member agency. There is a nominal handling fee to cover the cost of the warehouse operations.

**Rezoning:** Changing the zoning on a particular piece of property.

**Section 8 Certificate:** Rental assistance for very low income (50% or less of median family income) or elderly households. Provided by HUD through local housing authorities. Recipients may choose a rental unit that suits their household needs and only pay 30% of their household income. HUD makes up the difference between the 30% and fair market rent.

**Single Room Occupancy (SRO):** A method of providing housing for homeless people that some cities have used.

Often an old hotel building is modified to provide one person per room, permanent housing.

**Smart Growth:** A current trend to deal with sprawl by channeling development towards existing cities and towns, preserving farms and natural areas, supporting car-independent living, and revitalizing existing neighborhoods. A number of cities across the country have Smart Growth initiatives.

**Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area:** See Metropolitan Statistical Area above.

**Social Assets and Vulnerability Indicators (SAVI):** The Community Service Council and The Polis Center have developed a database of information from sources such as the U.S. Census, the Indianapolis Police Department, the Marion County Sheriff's Department, the Family and Social Services Administration, and the Marion County Health Department. Information in this database can be displayed on a Marion County map. This database includes information about the people that live in Marion County and their social condition.

**SWOT Analysis:** An analysis that examines the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the subject.

**Tax Abatement:** A reduction in taxes granted to a property owner in a locally designated Economic Revitalization Area who makes improvements to real property or installs new manufacturing equipment. Used manufacturing equipment can also qualify as long as such equipment is new to the State of Indiana. Equipment not used in direct production, such as office equipment, does not qualify for abatement. Land does not qualify for abatement.

**Tax Exempt Bonds:** Bonds issued on the stock market to raise capital for public investments at an interest rate below the market value. Capital gains with these bonds are not taxed by the federal government.

**Tax Increment Financing (TIF):** A method of raising additional capital within declared districts to pay for needed improvements within those districts. The districts are established by the Metropolitan Development Commission. The base of existing assessed valuation is frozen with the incremental revenues obtained by the taxes on new development in the TIF District then becoming available to fund improvement projects.

**Township Administrators:** Township Administrators serve as liaisons between the Department of Metropolitan Development and citizens and citizen organizations. Each TA is responsible for one of Marion County's townships. The Township Administrators provide assistance to neighborhood and business organizations and provide information about permitting, zoning and variance issues as well as other DMD projects and programs.

**Traditional Neighborhood Design (TND):** Neighborhood design that uses the principles of the new urbanism movement. See New Urbanism above.

**Traffic Calming:** Usually a component of traditional neighborhood design, traffic calming uses physical design features, such as street trees, landscaping bump outs, and



textured pavement to slow down automobile traffic passing through neighborhood areas. The intention is to improve the quality of life in urban neighborhoods and to make neighborhoods more pedestrian friendly.

**Traffic Impact Study (TIS):** An analysis of certain new developments to determine the impact on the surrounding transportation system.

**Transfer of Development Rights (TDR):** A program that allows landowners to transfer the right to develop one parcel of land to a more suitable parcel of land. TDR programs establish “sending area” and “receiving areas” for development rights.

**Transportation Equity Act (TEA-21):** The landmark Transportation Equity Act for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century affirms the priority of improving safety, protecting public health and the environment, and creating opportunity for all Americans. The Act provides money for the continued rebuilding of America’s highways and transit systems. TEA-21 replaces ISTEA.

**Transportation Monitoring System (TMS):** A systematic process for the collection, analysis, summary, and retention of roadway related person and vehicular traffic data, including public transportation on public highways and streets. The goal of TMS is to develop a comprehensive compilation of available transportation and traffic data for the region while satisfying the intent of the regulations outlined in ISTEA. ISTEA specifies that the TMS shall cover all public roads except those functionally classified as local or rural minor collectors or those that are federally owned.

**Transportation System Management (TSM):** A study that looked at ways to maximize the efficiency of the existing transportation system by relatively low cost means such as signal improvements and turning lanes. TSM has been replaced by the Congestion Management System.

**Underground Storage Tank (UST):** A storage tank that is buried under the ground similar to ones used at gasoline service stations. Many have been used to store materials that are considered hazardous. New standards require the removal of older tanks that may leak and pollute the surrounding area.

**Uniform Building Code (UBC):** National building construction standards first developed in 1927 for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the building occupants. The UBC was designed to create greater safety to the public by providing uniformity in building laws. Topics covered in the code include fire safety, appropriate use of building materials, size of public spaces, and special hazards. The UBC is the basis for the State’s review of certain types of new construction.

**UNIGOV:** Title 36, Article 3 of the State of Indiana Code detailing the combined governments of the City of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana. Effective January 1, 1970, UNIGOV legislation permitted the City of Indianapolis to provide most municipal services county wide. The City Council and the County Council were joined to become the City-County Council. The structure of the

UNIGOV legislation was divided into three branches similar to the federal government: the executive branch consisted of the Mayor and other administrators; the legislative branch consisted of the City-County Council; and the judicial branch consisted of the court system.

**Urban Design Assistance Team (UDAT):** A professional program of the American Institute of Architects. Through the program, nationally-recognized design professionals are paired with local design professionals, residents, and community leaders in a focused, brainstorming workshop. A hallmark of the UDAT process is a focus on community-based planning--involving citizens in the planning and design of their own community.

**Value:** An ideal, custom, institution, etc. that the people of a society try to achieve.

**Variance:** Exceptions to current zoning laws.

**Vision Statement:** A vivid, imaginative conception of the future.

**Weed and Seed:** A program initiated by the U.S. Department of Justice in 1992 with the purpose of “weeding out” violent crime, drug dealers, gang activity, and restoring neighborhoods through social and economic revitalization. Neighborhoods presently involved in the Indianapolis program are WESCO, UNWA, Mid-North, NESCO, SUMO, and the Coalition of Northeast Neighborhoods (CNN).

**Wellfield:** A tract of land that contains one or more wells used for the production of drinking water for the public water supply.

**Wetlands:** Land that has wet or spongy soil. These areas are often important wildlife habitats.



## Appendix F: Resources

### Enabling Legislation

- *Indiana General Assembly. Annotated Indiana Code, Title 36, Local Government, 36-7-1 to 36-8. West Publishing Company, Saint Paul, Minnesota.*

### Indianapolis Plans

- *Cambridge Systematics, Inc. et. al. Indianapolis Intermodal Freight System Plan: Final Report. May 1998.*
- *Camp, Dresser and McKee, et. al. Combined Sewer Overflow Long Term Control Plan and Water Quality Improvement Report. Indianapolis, IN. 30 April 2001.*
- *The City Plan Commission, City of Indianapolis, Indiana. Preliminary Master Plan for the City of Indianapolis. 27 January 1944.*
- *The Corradino Group. Regional Mass Transit Service Plan for Central Indiana. December 1999.*
- *The Corradino Group. Update of the Indianapolis Regional Transportation Plan. April 2001.*
- *Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis. A Growth Policy for Indianapolis. 17 September 1980.*
- *Department of Parks and Recreation, City of Indianapolis. Pathways to the Future: Indianapolis-Marion County Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan. June 2000.*
- *Division of Planning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis-Marion County. The Comprehensive Plan for Marion County, Indiana. 2 October 1991-17 February 1993.*
- *Division of Planning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis. The Official Thoroughfare Plan for Marion County, Indiana. 7 July 1999.*
- *Division of Planning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis. Indianapolis*

*Regional Center Plan 1990-2010. 21 August 1991.*

- *Division of Planning and Zoning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis-Marion County. The Comprehensive Plan for Marion County, Indiana. 16 November 1977.*
- *Division of Planning and Zoning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis-Marion County. The Comprehensive Plan for Marion County, Indiana. 7 March 1984.*
- *Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Organization. Indianapolis Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian System Plan. Indianapolis, IN. March 2000.*
- *Metropolitan Planning Department of Marion County, Indiana. The Comprehensive General Land Use Plan. 12 May 1965.*
- *Metropolitan Planning Department of Marion County Indiana. The Comprehensive General Land Use Plan. November 1969.*
- *Woolpert. Indianapolis Greenways Plan. Indianapolis, IN. May 1994.*

### Indianapolis Background Documents

- *Arthur Anderson LLP and the Indiana University, Global Business Information Network. Executive Summary: A Central Indiana Report Card.*
- *Bousman, Lana et. al. An Analysis of Public Costs and Benefits for Private Residential Development. Indianapolis, IN. 20 December 2000.*
- *Builder's Association of Greater Indianapolis. Government Affairs Policies. 21 October 1999. Retrieved on 26 April 2001 from <http://www.bagi.com/smartgrowth/sgrowth.html>.*
- *Burgess and Niple, Limited. Downtown Indianapolis Transit Center Study. January 1998.*
- *Center for Urban Policy and the Environment, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University. Building the Economic Future.*

- 
- *Central Indiana Regional Citizen's League. Central Indiana Quality of Life Index. 1999.*
  - *Central Indiana Regional Citizens' League. Central Indiana Transportation and Land Use Vision Plan: Final Recommendations. Indianapolis, Indiana. January 2000.*
  - *The City of Indianapolis. Cultural Development Initiatives: Building Participation Through Cultural Tourism. June 2001.*
  - *Collaborative Economics. 1999 Central Indiana Regional Technology Metrics: Measuring Progress Toward Technology Goals. Palo Alto, California. 1998.*
  - *Crowe, Chizek and Company, LLP and McHale. Cook and Welch P. C. Coalition on Monitoring Public Efficiency and Tax Expenditures Project: Executive Summary. August 1999.*
  - *Development Strategies, Inc. and HNTB. Projections of Population and Employment to 2025. Indianapolis, Indiana. 25 January 2001.*
  - *Division of Planning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis. Facilities and Services Needs Assessments: Compilation by Township. 1998-2000.*
  - *Division of Planning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis. Indianapolis Development Assets. 30 October 1999.*
  - *Division of Planning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis. The Report of the Growth Advisory Committee. February 2000.*
  - *Division of Planning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis-Marion County, Indiana. Cultural, Social and Education Issue Committee Report. August 2001.*
  - *Division of Planning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis-Marion County, Indiana. Economic Development Issue Committee Report. August 2001.*
  - *Division of Planning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis-Marion County, Indiana. Environment, Parks and Open Space Issue Committee Report. August 2001.*
  - *Division of Planning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis-Marion County, Indiana. Land Use Standards and Procedures Issue Committee Report. August 2001.*
  - *Division of Planning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis-Marion County, Indiana. Neighborhoods and Housing Issue Committee Report. August 2001.*
  - *Division of Planning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis-Marion County, Indiana. Redevelopment Issue Committee Report. August 2001.*
  - *Division of Planning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis-Marion County, Indiana. Regionalism Issue Committee Report. August 2001.*
  - *Division of Planning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis-Marion County, Indiana. Transportation and Infrastructure Issue Committee Report. August 2001.*
  - *Division of Planning and Zoning, Department of Metropolitan Development, City of Indianapolis-Marion County, Indiana. Determinates Index System-Methodology and 1975 Results. November 1975.*
  - *Geib, George W., et al. Indianapolis: Hoosiers' Circle City. Colonial Heritage Press, Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1981.*
  - *Harrison, Wyman. Pages from the Geologic Past of Marion County. Bloomington, IN. February 1963.*
  - *Harrison, Wyman. A Special Report on the Geology of Marion County. Bloomington, IN. 1 December 1963.*
  - *Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. Business Agenda: Strategies for a Successful Community 2000-2003. Indianapolis, Indiana.*
  - *Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. Getting Indianapolis Fit for Tomorrow. Report of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce Infrastructure Commission. Indianapolis, IN. June 1991.*
-

- *Indianapolis Housing Task Force. A Housing Strategy for Indianapolis. Indianapolis Housing Task Force. Indianapolis, IN.*
- *Indianapolis International Airport. Noise Compatibility Plan: Neighborhood Compatibility Programs. Indianapolis, Indiana. July 1998.*
- *Metropolitan Association of Greater Indianapolis Communities. MAGIC Final Report. October 1999. Retrieved on 26 April 2001 from <http://www.indychamber.com>.*
- *Nunn, Samuel and Rubleske, Joseph. An Analysis of Retail Development in the Indianapolis Inner City. Center of Urban Policy and the Environment. Indianapolis, IN. April 1999.*
- *The Polis Center. Survey of Marion County Residents and Businesses on Public Facility Needs Summary of Results. Indianapolis, Indiana. 2 July 1999.*
- *Przybylski, Michael and Mark S. Rosentraub. A Competitive Advantage Analysis of Indianapolis Industries. Indianapolis, IN. June 1997.*
- *R. L. Banks and Associates, Inc. et. al. City of Indianapolis Comprehensive Rail Study. Washington D. C. 15 December 1995.*
- *Sulgrove, B. H. History of Indianapolis and Marion County. L. H. Everts and Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Copyright 1884.*
- *Taylor, Robert M., et al. Indiana: A New Historical Guide. Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Indiana, Copyright 1989.*
- *Technology Partnership Practice, Battelle Memorial Institute. Nurturing Central Indiana's Pillar Industries for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Midwestern Pre-eminence. December 2000.*
- *Terzo and Bologna, Inc. An Analysis of Six Retail Locations in the Indianapolis Inner City. Indianapolis, IN.*
- *City of Aurora Planning Department. Comprehensive Plan. Aurora, CO. 2000.*
- *City of Columbus Planning Division. Columbus Comprehensive Plan. Columbus, OH. Decemeber 1993.*
- *City of Minneapolis Planning Department. The Minneapolis Plan. Minneapolis, MN.*
- *City of Tuscon Planning Departmant. The General Plan. Tuscon, AZ. 14 December 1998.*
- *Colorado Springs City Planning. Approved Comprehensive Plan: Review. Comprehensive Planning Unit. Colorado Springs, CO. 2001.*
- *Louisville and Jefferson County Planning Commission. Cornerstone 2020 Comprehensive Land Use Plan. Louisville, KY. 15 June 2000.*
- *Planning Resources, Inc. Comprehensive Plan: Town of Cumberland, Indiana. Avon, IN. 6 December 2000.*
- *Seattle Strategic Planning Office. Seattle's Comprehensive Plan. Report of Comprehensive and Neighborhood Planning Section. Seattle, Washington. 2001.*
- *University City Plan Commission. Comprehensive Plan Update. University City, MO. 1999.*
- *Americans for the Arts. Cultural Districts and Economic Development. Report for the U.S. Conference of Mayors. 2001.*
- *Atkinson, Robert D. and Paul D. Gottlieb. The Metropolitan New Economy Index. Progressive Policy Institute, Washington D. C. April 2001.*
- *Ball State University. The Economic Development Reader. Muncie, Indiana. 2000.*
- *California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board. The Land Use- Air Quality Linkage: How Land Use and Transportation Affect Air Quality. 1997.*
- *Davidson, Lawrence S., et. al. Metropolitan Export Performance. 1 July 1998.*

## Other Plans

- *City of Anchorage. Anchorage 2020: Anchorage Bowl Comprehensive Plan. Anchorage, AK. 2000.*

## Other Background Documents

- *Americans for the Arts. Cultural Districts and Economic Development. Report for the U.S. Conference of Mayors. 2001.*
- *Atkinson, Robert D. and Paul D. Gottlieb. The Metropolitan New Economy Index. Progressive Policy Institute, Washington D. C. April 2001.*
- *Ball State University. The Economic Development Reader. Muncie, Indiana. 2000.*
- *California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board. The Land Use- Air Quality Linkage: How Land Use and Transportation Affect Air Quality. 1997.*
- *Davidson, Lawrence S., et. al. Metropolitan Export Performance. 1 July 1998.*

- Honachefsky, William B. *Ecologically Based Municipal Land Use Planning*. Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, FL. 2000.
- Indiana University Information Technology Committee. *Architecture for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Information Technology Strategic Plan*. Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. May 1998.
- Lucy, William H. and David L. Phillips. *Confronting Suburban Decline: Strategic Planning for Metropolitan Renewal*. Island Press. Washington, D.C. 2000.
- Michiana Area Council of Governments. *Smart Growth Initiatives Handbook: A Guide for the Efficient Management of Growth*. South Bend, Indiana. 2000.
- Moore, Jesse. *Economic Development Vision 2010*. Indiana Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development. *Reducing Barriers to Affordable Housing*. Governor's Center for Local Services. Harrisburg, PA. 1999.
- Trustees of Indiana University. *Foundations for Innovation: Information Technology at Indiana University*. Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. 2000.
- Western Australian Planning Commission. *Liveable Neighbourhoods: A Western Australian Government Sustainable Cities Initiative*. The Government of Western Australia. June 2000.
- Congress For New Urbanism. "Greyfield Regional Mall Study"- PWC Global Strategic Real Estate Research Group. January 2001.
- Horseman, Karen. "Voice Your Views about Billboards." *Indianapolis Business Journal*. Feb.26-March 4 2001.
- Indiana Economic Development Council, Inc. "Break Away Growth - Strategic Plan (excerpts)". Retrieved on 26 April 2001 from [www.iedc.org](http://www.iedc.org).
- Maryland Department of Planning. "Smart Growth in Maryland." Annapolis, MD. 2001.
- Michael Gallis & Associates. "Metropolitan Growth Alliance - Greater Cincinnati (Excerpts from the Greater Cincinnati Metro Region Resourcebook)". Retrieved on 26 April 2001 from <http://www.gccc.com>.
- The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education. "Measuring Up 2000 State Profiles: Indiana." *Measuring Up 2000: The State-by-State Report Card for Higher Education*. 2000.
- Oldenburg, Ray. "Our Vanishing 'Third Places'." *Planning Commission Journal*. Winter 1996-1997.
- Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development. "Reducing Land Use Barriers to Affordable Housing." Governor's Center for Local Government Services. Harrisburg, PA. 1999.
- Technical Training Services Inc. "Tech Notes". Retrieved on 26 April 2001 from web page of Indianapolis Private Industry Council
- Unknown. "An Eyesore No More - Indianapolis Brownfield Site Becomes Neighborhood"
- Anchor. "Indiana Chamber of Commerce Magazine."
- Unknown. "Goldfields from Greyfields - From Failing Shopping Centers to Great Neighborhoods." Congress for New Urbanism - PWC Global Strategic Real Estate Research Group. January 2001

## Background Articles

- Arendt, Randall. "Open Space Zoning: What It Is And Why It Works". Retrieved on 26 April 2001 from <http://www.plannersweb.com/articles/are015.htm>.
- Barrett, Katherine and Richard Green. "Grading the States: A Management Report Card", *Governing*. February 2001.
- Chadwick, Dave. "Fiscal Disparities Act - Twin Cities Region - Minnesota". *Minnesota Journal*. February 2001.

- 
- *Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.*  
*“Groundwater-Protecting Wisconsin’s Buried  
Treasure, PUBL-DG-055-99 Wisconsin Natural  
Resources”. Civil Engineering News. March 2001*
  - *Zinsmeister, Karl.* *“Are Today’s Suburbs Really  
Family Friendly?” The American Enterprise.*  
*November/December 1996.*



## Appendix G: Credits

### Division of Planning

Maury Plambeck, Administrator  
 Keith Holdsworth, Principal Planner  
 J. Dennis Slaughter, Senior Planner  
 William Peeples, Senior Planner  
 Kevin Gross, Senior Planner  
 Russell McClure, Senior Planner  
 Robert Uhlenhake, Senior Planner  
 Gina Bush Hayes, Planner  
 Alice Gatewood, Planner  
 Michael Rogers, Intern

### Steering Committee

Harold Anderson, Metropolitan Development Commission Service Council  
 Edward Bowes, Pike Township Metropolitan School District  
 Thomas Bruns, Indianapolis Water Company  
 Cathy Burton, Marion County Alliance of Neighborhood Associations  
 Joe Calderon, Land Use Committee of the Indianapolis Bar Association  
 Moira Carlstedt, Indianapolis Neighborhood Housing Partnership  
 Elmo Carver, Franklin Township Community School District  
 Alicia Craig, National Audubon Society, Amos W. Butler Chapter  
 Mark Dewart, Sierra Club, Heartlands Group  
 Carl Drummer, Center Township Trustee  
 Ed Frazier, Town Board President, Town of Speedway  
 Andrea Gilland, Historic Urban Neighborhoods of Indianapolis  
 Guy Hayes, United Way/Community  
 Abbe Hohmann, Plat Committee  
 Karen Celestino Horseman, City-County Council  
 Lamont Hulse, Indianapolis Neighborhood Resource Center  
 Lacy Johnson, Indianapolis Airport Authority  
 Sam Jones, Urban League of Indianapolis  
 Francine Kelly, Indianapolis Children's Museum  
 Charles Kindermann, Indianapolis Senior Citizens Center  
 Michael Lawson, Indianapolis Regional Economic Development Partnership  
 Lee Lewellen, Central Indiana Regional Community League  
 Marcia Matthieu, Marion County Soil & Water Conservation District  
 Jeffrey R. Miller, Earth Day Indiana  
 Jesse Moore, Indianapolis Black Chamber of Commerce  
 John Ottensmann, IUPUI-School of Public and Environmental Affairs  
 Cherrish Pryor, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce  
 Stephen Rink, Decatur Township Trustee  
 Thomas D. Schneider, Mayor, City of Lawrence  
 Ivan Schumann, Indianapolis Hispanic Chamber of

Commerce

Joseph Slash, IPALCO, retired  
 David Smith, City-County Council  
 Robert Snyder, American Institute of Architects, Indianapolis Chapter  
 Sue Solmos, Near Eastside Community Organization  
 Roger Stevens, Builders Association of Greater Indianapolis  
 Steve Sullivan, Metropolitan Indianapolis Board of Realtors  
 Jeff Swenson, Warren Township Metropolitan School District  
 William Taft, Southeast Neighborhood Development  
 Ed Treacy, Metropolitan Development Commission  
 Douglas Trolson, Greater Allisonville Community Council  
 Nannett Tunget, Mayor, City of Southport  
 J. Warner Wiley, Mayor, City of Beech Grove  
 Barry Wood, Washington Township Assessor

### Cultural, Social and Education Issue Committee

Francine Kelly, Chair  
 Keira Amstutz  
 Michael Beck  
 Janet Boston  
 Dr. Edward Bowes  
 Elizabeth L. Brown  
 Richard Cripe  
 Mark Dewart  
 Rick France  
 Fred Green  
 Chief Randy Gulley  
 Kay Harmless  
 Sherri Horn  
 Glendal Jones  
 Kristen LaEace  
 Kathy Mance O'Brian  
 Nancy Meade  
 Lori Olivier  
 Dixie Ray  
 Melanie Roberts  
 Mary Lousie Scheid  
 Chief Wayne Smith  
 Debbie Tuvell-Thies  
 Priscilla Williams  
 Robbie Williams  
 Kelly Wood  
 Mark Zelonis

### Economic Development Issue Committee

Abbe Hohmann, Chair  
 David J. Baird  
 Ellen Beaton  
 Tom Bruns  
 Joe Calderon  
 Jeb Conrad  
 Julia Dunkman  
 Bob Frye  
 Mike Graham  
 Dorothy Jones

Anne Kilponen  
Eileen Laughlin  
Norman Pace  
Stephanie Quick  
Alan Retherford  
Kathy Rietmann  
Kevin Strunk  
Michael Tockey

#### **Environment, Parks and Open Space Issue Committee**

Jeffrey R. Miller, Chair  
Merri Anderson  
Lou Ann Baker  
William Beranek, Jr.  
Jennifer Bowman  
Mark Boyce  
Linda Broadfoot  
Donald Colvin  
Todd Cook  
Alicia Craig  
Diane Foglesong  
David Forsell  
Jeff Gearhart  
Vince Griffin  
Jay Ham  
Kyle Hendrix  
Ray Irvin  
Kevin Kirk  
John Kupke  
Jayne Langan  
Greg Lindsey  
Jeffrey Marble  
Rick Martin  
Marcia Matthieu  
Russell McClure  
Sheila McKinley  
Sandra Miles  
Don Miller  
Scott Miller  
Neil Myers  
Carl Pebworth  
Donna Price  
Robert Snyder  
Cindy Spoljaric  
Maria Steiner  
Roger Stephens  
R. M. Van Frank

#### **Land Use Standards and Procedures Issue Committee**

Harold Anderson  
Pat Andrews  
Ken Bartlett  
Tag Birge  
John Braun  
Todd Dorcas  
Michael Gasser  
George Haerle

Steve Hormann  
Patrick Huehls  
John Maren  
Ed Mitro  
John Oakley  
Lori Olivier  
John Ottensman  
Norman Pace  
David Retherford  
Jean Ritsema  
Jeanette Robertson  
Margaret Schattner  
Bob Sewall  
Bruce Sklare  
J. P. Stancil, III  
Roger Stephens  
John Sweezy, Sr.  
Gene Valanzano  
Nathan Wetzel  
Phyllis Zimmerman

#### **Neighborhoods and Housing Issue Committee**

Lamont Hulse, Co-Chair  
Sue Solmos Co-Chair  
Pat Andrews  
Kristen Blakey  
David M. Bowen  
Janis Bradley  
Cynthia Cunningham  
Jennifer Fults  
Beverly Mukes-Gaither  
Kay Gordon  
Eleanor Granger  
Bryan Kennie  
Willie Marquez  
Kerry May  
Don Melloy  
Marc Moss  
Norman Pace  
Anne-Marie Predovich  
Tom Ransburg  
Curtis Rector  
Jeanette Robertson  
Sandra Sandifer  
Anne Sipe  
Robert J. Smith  
Betty-Smith Beecher  
Mariam Alam Stacy  
Ellen Stancil  
Mark Stokes  
Mary L. Walker  
Robert Wilch  
David Woodruff  
Wendy Young

**Redevelopment Issue Committee**

William Taft, Chair  
Monica Acoff  
Margaret Lawrence Banning  
Mike Cervay  
Lawrence Coffey  
Todd Cook  
Tom Crouch  
Pat Dubach  
Joe Giacoletti  
Alan Goldsticker  
Beth Grigsby  
Neva Hagedorn  
Kyle Hendrix  
Bill Ihrer  
David Kingen  
Daniel Kloc  
Hal Kunz  
Steve Logan  
Thomas Major  
Karen McClurg  
Catherine Meeker  
Norman Pace  
Robert Poffenberger  
Randy Scheidt  
Sherry Siewert  
Chris Streibeck  
Sylvia Trotter  
Betty Tuller  
Robert Veneck

**Regionalism Issue Committee**

Joseph Slash, Chair  
Nancy Ainger  
Trent Bennett  
Amy Canute  
Mike Dearing  
Ron Deer  
Mark Demerly  
Noel Duerden  
Steve Engelking  
Joanie Fitzwater  
Rebecca Fletcher  
Eleanor Granger  
Kelli Hahn  
Jim Klausmeier  
Tina Jones  
Brad King  
Robert Kleinops  
Don Knapp  
Lee Lewellen  
Mark Mills  
Gary Mithoefer  
Norman Pace  
Anna Pea  
David Post  
Aaron Reynolds

Chuck Ricks  
Mike Rogers  
David Smoll  
Mildred Wilkins  
Lou Zickler

**Transportation and Infrastructure Issue Committee**

Doug Trolson, Chair  
Donald Able  
Merri Anderson  
Tom Beck  
Stephanie Belch  
Mary Etta Bersig  
Bob Bork  
Cornell Burris  
Steve Cunningham  
Lara Daly  
Steve Fehribach  
Kevin Fuhr  
Sally Getz  
Ron Greiwe  
Elizabeth Johnson  
Steve Judson  
Thomas Keesling  
Jason Larrison  
Kate McVey  
Lori Miser  
Norman Pace  
Ed Paynter  
Roland M. Ross  
Jean Sallwasser  
Paul Schierenberg  
Linda Shaw  
John Sweezy, Jr.  
Pat Williams

